

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 9 to 14 without prejudice, amend withdrawn claims 6 and 8 and add the following claims 15 to 19:

Claims 1 to 5 (canceled).

6.(withdrawn-currently amended) A method for treating organic waste, comprising;

mixing a treatment agent with an organic waste to form a mixture and keeping said mixture together with electron acceptors, said electron acceptors including inorganic salts, in an environment with an oxygen concentration essentially at 1 ppm or less to decompose the organic waste;

wherein said agent is made by a method comprising transferring an organic waste liquid into an aeration tank; aerating the organic waste liquid in the tank with oxygen dissolved in the organic waste liquid but with an oxygen concentration in the organic waste liquid maintained at 1 ppm or less and with electron acceptors present in the organic waste liquid, so as to form a supernatant and a sediment; and then either extracting the supernatant or separating the sediment from the organic waste liquid, aerating the sediment in such manner to maintain oxygen concentration dissolved in the sediment at 1 ppm or less, so as to form another supernatant and then extracting said another supernatant from the aerated sediment, said agent comprising *Mucor indicus* (ATCC90364), *Mycobacterium sp.* (ATCC49305), *Flavobacterium johnsoniae*

(ATCC23107), *Pseudomonas alcaligenes* (ATCC14909), *Klebsiella ornitholytica* (ATCC31898), *Bacillus licheniformis* (ATCC14580), *Bosea thiooxidans* (ATCC700366) and *Methylosinus tricosporium* (ATCC35070) fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group with an organic waste, and decomposing the organic waste, in which the fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group produced by growing together in an environment where an oxygen concentration is kept essentially at 1 ppm or less, with carbon sources for a nutrient and electron acceptors including inorganic salts.

Claim 7 (canceled).

8.(withdrawn-currently amended) A method for deodorizing a fetid source containing organic matter, comprising;

mixing a treatment agent with a fetid source to form a mixture and keeping said mixture together with electron acceptors, said electron acceptors including inorganic salts, in an environment with an oxygen concentration essentially at 1 ppm or less to decompose the fetid source;

wherein said agent is made by a method comprising transferring an organic waste liquid into an aeration tank; aerating the organic waste liquid in the aeration tank with oxygen dissolved in the organic waste liquid but with an oxygen concentration in the organic waste liquid maintained at 1 ppm or less and with electron acceptors present in the organic waste liquid, so as to form a supernatant and a sediment; and then either extracting the supernatant or

separating the sediment from the organic waste liquid, aerating the sediment in such manner to maintain oxygen concentration dissolved in the sediment at 1 ppm or less, so as to form another supernatant and then extracting said another supernatant from the aerated sediment, said agent comprising *Mucor indicus* (ATCC90364), *Myxococcus* sp. (ATCC49305), *Flavobacterium johnsoniae* (ATCC23107), *Pseudomonas alcaligenes* (ATCC14909), *Klebsiella ornitholytica* (ATCC31898), *Bacillus licheniformis* (ATCC14580), *Bosea thiooxidans* (ATCC700366) and *Methylosinus tricosporium* (ATCC35070) fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group with a fetid source, and decomposing odorous materials, in which the fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group produced by growing together in an environment where an oxygen concentration is kept essentially at 1 ppm or less, with carbon sources for a nutrient and electron acceptors including inorganic salts.

Claims 9 to 14 (canceled).

15.(new) An agent for treating and deodorizing organic waste, said agent comprising a fungi and symbiotic bacterial group mixture, said agent being made by a method comprising the steps of:

- a) transferring an organic waste liquid into an aeration tank;
- b) aerating the organic waste liquid in the aeration tank so that a

concentration of oxygen dissolved in the organic waste liquid is maintained at 1

ppm or less and with electron acceptors present in the organic waste liquid, so as to form a supernatant and a sediment; and then

c) either extracting the supernatant or separating the sediment from the organic waste liquid, aerating the sediment in such manner to maintain a concentration of oxygen dissolved in the sediment at 1 ppm or less, so as to form another supernatant and then extracting said another supernatant;

wherein said agent comprises *Mucor indicus* (ATCC90364), *Myxococcus* sp. (ATCC49305), *Flavobacterium johnsoniae* (ATCC23107), *Pseudomonas alcaligenes* (ATCC14909), *Klebsiella ornithinolytica* (ATCC31898), *Bacillus licheniformis* (ATCC14580), *Bosea thiooxidans* (ATCC700366) and *Methylosinus tricosporium* (ATCC35070).

16.(new) The agent as defined as defined in claim 15, wherein the organic waste liquid is sewage.

17.(new) The agent as defined in claim 15, wherein said method comprises applying the supernatant to a cellulose substrate forming a culture bed, after that incubating said culture bed under weakly aerobic conditions in which a concentration of oxygen in the culture bed is maintained at 1 ppm or less and drying to obtain the agent.

18.(new) The agent as defined in claim 15, wherein the electron acceptors comprise inorganic salts and said inorganic salts comprise at least one nitrate.

19.(new) The agent as defined in claim 15, wherein during the growing said *Mucor indicus*, *Myxococcus sp.*, *Flavobacterium johnsoniae* and *Bacillus licheniformis* secrete mucous fluid containing amylase, protease, nuclease and cellulose, which digests said organic waste material to form by-products; said by-products are decomposed by said *Pseudomonas alcaligenes* and said *Klebsiella ornitolytic* to form inorganic materials and said inorganic materials are digested by said *Bosea thiooxidans* and said *Methylosinus tricosporium*.